The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,143—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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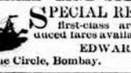
All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.



SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1881, at 1 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cocanada, Aneppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Cocolada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muskat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. DUPLEIX, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 9th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 360	„ 140	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Aug. 1st, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturii	1,982	400	9th Sept.
s. s. DAPHNE	..G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 263	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 183	„ 101 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,304 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEAN will sail for Liverpool on or about 17th September.

The s. s. CLAN FRASER to sail for Marseilles on or about 12th September, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450.
Passage Money to Marseilles ..... „ 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	T. Alderton	13th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2853	530	W.S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCON	3691	600	E. G. Stoat	27th „
— MALWA	2359	500	G. W. Atkinson	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2309	450	M. de Horne	9th Sept.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd „
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

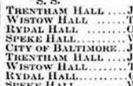
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	7th Sept.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	8th Oct.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	5th Jany.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY and Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

S. S. WISTOW HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. SICILY has arrived from London, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club.	Opoponax.	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner	..per pack	Re. 1	Re. 2
„	„ ..doz. packs	19	21
„ gilt edged	„ ..pack	2	4
„ „	„ ..doz. packs	22	25

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the Fourth SESSIONS of 1881 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this twelfth day of August, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER, at 9 p. m.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT
BY
MDLLE. EMILIE DORE,
of the Royal Opera, Vienna,
assisted by her Sisters,
MDLLE. MARIE DORE & MDLLE. LEOPOLDINE DORE.

PROGRAMME.

1	OVERTURE	
2	F. DE SUPPE	Duo du Bocacio...MDLLES. EMILIE AND LEOPOLDINE DORE.
3	VERDI	Troubadour Air de Azucena...MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.
4	E. STRAUSS	Air Carnival a Rome...MDLLE. LEOPOLDINE DORE.
5	T. TOSTI	Il Pescatore de Coralli...MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.

INTERVALLE.

1	OVERTURE	
2	SCHUBERT	Der Wanderer...MDLLE. EMILIE DORE.
3	F. DE SUPPE	March de Bocacio ... LEOPOLDINE
4	A. BRAUN	Quite Alone ... „ EMILIE
5	F. DE SUPPE	Duo de Fatinitza ...MDLLES. EMILIE AND LEOPOLDINE DORE

MDLLE. MARIE DORE WILL ACCOMPANY.

ADMISSION,
Rs. 4 (reserved), Rs. 2, and Re. 1
Plan of seats and Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the door on the evening of the performance.

MORLEY HALL THEATRE, COLABA.
TWO PERFORMANCES
will be given here by the
ROYAL ARTILLERY, A. D. C.,
ON THURSDAY, 8th, AND FRIDAY, 9th SEPT.
To commence with T. Williams's Farce.
WHO IS WHO ;
followed by character and other songs ; concluding with J. Morton's Farce,
A THUMPING LEGACY.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. To commence at 9 p. m.

PRICES OF SEATS.

Stalls	Rs. 2 0 Family Tickets...Re. 1 8
2nd Seats	„ 1 0 Back Seats ...As. 0 1

MANAGER—Lr. CARNEGY.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB. ROSE TOILET POWDER, QUININE HAIR LOTION, WHITE ROSE TOILET VINEGAR. TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Sold everywhere.
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

TAKE NOTICE that BHAGIRTHIBAI, widow of MOROBA LAXUMANJI and GANPAT MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA, SAKHARAM JAYKAR, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants. All and singular their moiety or one half interest in all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being on the Breach Candy, or Breech Candy Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhulcshwar, formerly bearing Assessment number 873, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 21, in the name of the late Moroba and Sakharam Laxumonji, and containing by admeasurement 249 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of the late Sakharam Laxunonji, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Breach Candy Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Jamsetji Ratnagar, and which said vacant piece of ground was formerly, and is now, in the occupation of the heirs of the late Moroba and Sakharam Laxumonji. Any person having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, gift, purchase, mortgage or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their offices No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Indefault whereof the purchase will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim. Dated this 7th September, 1881.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGWANDAS,
Purchasers Solicitors.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.
SANDERSON'S
THIRTEEN YEARS AMONG THE
WILD BEASTS OF INDIA.

Their Haunts and Habits from personal observation, with an account of the Modes of Capturing and Taming Elephants. 24 Plates and Maps.
Second Edition, 4to, cloth gilt, post-free, Rs. 9 cash.

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DIGEST OF THE
INDIAN LAW REPORTS,
A Compendium of the Rulings of the several High Courts in the 22nd of the Privy Council, from 1876 to 1881.
Vol. 2, Rs. 16.
(Vol. 1, also in stock, Rs. 20.)

DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES.
Second Edition, Rs. 6 ; post-free, Rs. 6-4.

OUIDA'S MOTHS.
Cheap Edition, Re. 1-4 ; post-free, Re. 1-8.

A MEMOIR OF CENTRAL INDIA,
INCLUDING
MALWA AND ADJOINING PROVINCES.
By Major-General Sir J. MALCOLM, G.C.B., K.L.S.
(Reprinted from the Third Edition.)
2 vols., Rs. 7 ; post-free, Rs. 7-10.

CALCUTTA TO LIVERPOOL
BY
CHINA, JAPAN, & AMERICA,
in 1877.
By Lt. Genl. Sir Hy. NORMAN.
Second Edition, Rs. 2-8 ; post-free, Rs. 2-10.

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BEING THE
ANNALS OF INDIA RETOLD IN NARRATIVES.
By J. TALBOYS WHEELER.
1 Vol. Price, Rs. 3-12 ; post free, Rs. 4

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By Howard Hensman.
Special Correspondent of the "Pioneer."
Rs. 13-4.

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CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
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			A good light refreshing Wine.		
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			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
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			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

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IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases...	...	.. Rs. 25
„ hunting „ ...	...	... „ 30
„ half-hunting „ ...	...	... „ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

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FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases ...	...	Rs. 40
„ hunting „ ...	...	„ 45
„ half hunting „ ..	...	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine		„ 50
„ hunting case „ ...		„ 60
„ half hunting case ...	..	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

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CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates :—

In white metal cases	...	...	...Rs. 60
„ silver	„	...	... „ 70
„ gold	„	...	... „ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices :—

In Silver open face cases	...	...	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting	„	...	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

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WE receive weekly ship
known cheap silver le
excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases ...
„ hunting „ ...
„ half hunting „ ...

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TO-NIGHT., THURSDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

LOOK ! LOOK ! LOOK !

Glorious reception and legitimate success of Prof. Philipps and Mons. Devono's combination of sensations and novelties ; such an entertainment never before seen in the East.

OUR REPERTOIRE IS INEXHAUSTIBLE.
MORE NOVELTIES! MORE SENSATIONS!!
CONSTANT CHANGE OUR MOTTO.
SECOND PROGRAMME.
Being an Entire Change of Performance, including NEW WONDERS OF NECROMANCY.

PART FIRST.

1 What can be done with a silk handkerchief. 2 Rupees rampant. 3 The mystic sand. 4 Beelzebub's head. 5 Handkerchiefs on their travels. 6 Repairing watches. 7 A wondrous hat-full. 8 Solomon's pillars. 9 Mysterious magnetic clock or the invisible spirits. 10 Incomprehensible flag and twin decanters.

PART SECOND.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE LIVING WONDERS OR
LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS,
THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES.
MUST BE SEEN TO BE BELIEVED.

These little figures stand 15 inches *high*, they possesses *human heads, sing, dance*, and put themselves in many *funny positions*. Come to-night, Wednesday, if you want to laugh ! If I do, what will make me laugh ? Why, these mysterious little people, they are really Marvellous.

PART THIRD.

BRILLIANT OPTICAL CYCLORAMA
BY MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR the time being the London money market has evidently taken an easier turn, the rate of discount on 4 months' paper being quoted ½ lower, whilst both the Paris and New York exchanges have gone in favour of London. The strongest indication however, is to be found in the advance of ⅜ in Consols, which may always be taken as the most sympathetic barometer of the market; and it seems quite possible that the dearest point of money at home has already been reached. French Rentes continue unchanged at 116½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Loan at 102. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged for Fours at 82½, Fours-and-a-half ½ lower at 89¼. Indian Exchange Bank shares are unmoved.

The only change in the Produce markets is a decline of 1s. per cwt in Coffee.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported firm owing to Cotton, but buyers are only operating sparingly. This fairly represents the advices to hand through private sources, which as a general rule call things remarkably quiet. In the Liverpool cotton market the tone continues firm, and the sales yesterday were estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices show no change, but Americans to arrive are again 1-16d. higher. In New York ready mid. Uplands are unaltered at 12½ cents., but the December shipment comes 12 points lower at 11·76 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports are given at 9,000 bales against 9,300 bales for the corresponding date last year.

EXCHANGE.—The weakness in Bar Silver reported in private messages yesterday is confirmed by Reuter's reduced quotation of 51⅛ per oz. in the telegrams to hand this morning, and the market for Sterling has accordingly ruled very quiet, with a decline of 1-32d. from yesterday's closing rates. Very little actual business has been done, buyers declining to go on at the present level, whilst Private Bills are at the same time extremely scarce. As usual, both sides are waiting for the result of the biddings for Council Drafts, but, so far as we can see, there is little probability of that inducing any material change. The general idea is that 1s. 7 13-16d. will be the minimum, and if so there is no occasion to anticipate any movement either way. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 7 25-32d per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	.. ..	1s. 7¾d "
Do. 3 months' sight	.. ..	1s. 7 15-16d. "
Credits, 3 "	.. ..	1s. 8 1-16d. "
Documents, 3 "	.. ..	1s. 8 3-32d. "

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, but during the day a considerable demand sprang up amongst small investors, and although the actual amount of business done has not been large, the tendency of the market at the close has been much steadier. Fours have recovered to Rs. 100¼ for large amounts, and Rs. 100 9-16 is reported to have been done for small pieces, which seem to be in exceptional request. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 108⅞ to Rs. 109. The improved feeling apparent seems to be due to the fact of the Bank of Bombay rates of discount not having been advanced, as was in some quarters fully expected. If this may be taken as an indication that money is again finding its way back to the bank—and unless this was the case the directors were almost bound to have advanced their rates—the probability is that the market for paper will again assume a better tone, the settlement for the 15th being now looked forward to with little anxiety.

SHARES are very quiet, and the transactions reported to-day have been exceedingly limited. Banks remain unchanged. In Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, which now stand at Rs. 935. Press Companies as a rule are the same as previously quoted, and Spinning and Weaving Mills are steady at about former rates.

COTTON has been firmer to-day. The export demand is not very lively, but still it is evident that there are buyers at about current rates where decent quality is obtainable.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unchanged in value.

FREIGHTS, although not active, are pretty steady. For Liverpool the ready rate for Wheat is maintained at 41s. 3d., and we hear of a steamer having been chartered for Marseilles, December loading, at 37s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet at former values. The demand is as quiet as ever from the bazaar, and the extent of arrival business doing is still very limited.

COALS show a firmer tendency, as there is unquestionably more disposition to buy shown by consumers, but the operations of one firm prevent any improvement in prices, if they have not actually kept buyers out of the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 161 deck passengers.

THE steamer Petriana, 1,086 tons, Captain A. C. Lester, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Marseilles (18th Aug.) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Hazara, 1,577 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. G. Reuton, Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. H. Pawell and ayah, and 52 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel Twynam, Master Griffiths, Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Miss M. E. Lawson, and Mr. Holt.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 1,729 tons, Captain T. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (12th Aug.) brought the following cargo :—495 plates and 372 bars iron, 100 bundles iron hoops, 10 bundles steel, 1,416 packages piece-goods, 125 boxes brandy, 2 cases eau de cologne, 125 bars and 4 cases gold and silver thread, 670½ tons coals, 6 packages earthenware, 15,04· bricks, 5 cases umbrellas, 3 cases papers, 7 cases wine, 3,709 plates spelter, 606 packages iron sheets, 652 bundles nails rod iron, 20 bales twist, 165 cases copper, 10 packages rivets, 103 kegs iron nails, 91 packages porter, 300 casks clay, 50 casks beer, and many packages of merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, 3,663 tons, Captains, G. P. Hassall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th Aug.) via Galle, with Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjeeas a passenger and the following cargo :—For Hongkong—7 boxes gold leaves, 5 boxes specie, 85 cases fire-crackers, 1 box gold chains, 1 case white copper, 1 box brass camphor, 52 cases silk piecegoods, 1 bales silk, 50 chests tea, and 2 cases cotton piecegoods. From Singapore—21 slabs tin, 1 package garrowwood, 1 case medicine, and 2 cases cigars. From Penang—250 slabs tin, and 9 packages benzoin. From Calcutta—950 packages gunnies, 5 packages incense, 4 packages papers, and 21 cases tea.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Petriana(s).....	Lester	Marseilles, Aug. 18.
7	Australia (s).....	Hallall	Calcutta, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
7	Goelong (s)	Webber	China.
	Trentham Hall (s).	Shaw	Liverpool
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Nyanza, Nacoda, to Zanzibar obtained her port clearances yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Petriana, to Antwerp.
Steamer Wistow Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

..l.	..ommilla (s)	Bulkeley	Rangoon, Aug. 27.
	..ningo (s)	Brown	London, July 21.
	..ra (s)	Henderson ..	London, July 25.
	..adley	Richardson ..	Cape Town, July 27.
	..raton..	Johnstone ..	Liverpool, May 28.
	.....	Mundie	Shields, May 12.
	.....	Martin	London, May 21.
	.....	..mple	P. de Galle, Aug. 28.
	.....	.....	Singapore, Aug. 11.
	.....	.....	Cardiff, July 15.
	.....	.....	Jidda, July 21.
	.....	.....	Bourbon, Aug. 28.
	.....	.....	..dras, Aug. 30.

..Orisno and
..ngham,
..ship

FOR LONDON.

Minerva (s)—297 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund; 130 cwts horns, Esmail Gangjee and Co; 50 bales hides, Khan Mohamed Nensey; 21 bales hides, Cassom Soomar; 25 bales hides and skins, Govind Metha; 3 bales hides, Nenseyhboy Gangjee; 19 bales hides, Esmail Gangjee; 1 bales hides and 17 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Datardina Mowjee; 17 bales hides, Fazelbhoy Aladin; 3 bales skins, Jon Mahomed Heerjee.

FOR VENICE.

Hungaria (s)—100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence (s)—1,500 cwts niger seed, 999 cwts gingellyseed, and 999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Petriana (s)—18,000 cwts linseed, 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, and 13,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Dido (s)—9 bales hides, Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—425 bales twist and 160 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Elias; 19 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 20½ cwts G. horns, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

Dido (s)—52 cwts cloves, A. Essabhoy; 5 chests opium, Mumraj Rambhaget; 7½ chests opium, Mumraj Rambhoj; 2 chests opium, Jokhiram Gasraj; 1 chest opium, Hurnumdass Hurdewdass; 10 chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopall; 30½ chests opium, Thakersy Soola.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Dido (s)—2 chests opium, Sewnath Ramnath; 18 chests opium, Khetsedass Hurmookray; 11 chests opium, Meeraljbhoy Mahamed; 9½ chests opium, Chimonram Chootoolall; 6 chests opium, Tata and Co; 16 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 1 chest opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co; 1 chest opium, Joovarimull Samarmull; 16 chests opium, R. Momed; 11 chests opium, Hurdayal Kadermull; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 6½ chests opium, Buxiram Hooplall.

Khiva (s)—38 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgment.

37-81—Payne and G—Sha Hurgowandass Dewjee vs Muncherjee Cowasjee Echapooria and others—Shapurjee and T.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs Kosowjee Naik Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

495-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rehmon, &c. vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.

214-80—M. H. Khan—Haridass Oodhowjee vs Suckoobai—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

645-79—Jefferson, B. and D. (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundravandass and others—J. Macfariane and C. and W.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarian—Motivow and others vs. Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

115-80—Chaik and W.—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vundravandass and others—J. Macfarlane.

78-80—In person (a pauper)—Ismail Khan and another vs Abiool Gunne and others—In person.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited, in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited, in liquidation—Arbesir and H.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioners—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

536-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Luckumsey Rowjee vs. Hurbum Nursey and another—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

320-80—Payne and G.—Dossibai and another vs the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass and another—Tyabjee and D.

84-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Munsukhbhoy Bhagoobhoy vs Bhimjee Vijpal.

58-81—R. M. Sayani—Moomunbhoy Gangjee and others vs Nanabhoy Hominshaw—Crawford and B.

273-81—H. Bickmell—Haroon Hajee Juma vs Noormahomed Hajee Soomar—In person.

275-81—Craigie L. and O.—W. Mackinnon and others vs J. Y. Lang and others—Hore C. and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Barchard, Lieut., P. W. O., West Yorkshire Regt., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Barchard, Lieut., P. W. O., West Yorkshire Regt. Twynam, Col., 1-15th Regt., on duty.
Ostrehan, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Comsy. Genl., on duty, to Poona.
Baker, Lieut., 25th Punjaub N. I., on duty, to Ferozepore.
Allen, Capt., 98th Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Moung Toon Oung, Extra Asst. Comsr, 3rd Class, in British Burma, to officiate as Extra Asst. Comsr, 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st July, vice Moung Hla Toon Oung, retired.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to confirm the leave for two months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 18th Sept.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Tindal Arthur Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Lydekker, Asst. of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' special leave of absence on urgent private affairs from the 4th Oct. next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to invest Capt. Jasper Burne, 2nd Asst. to the Govr. Genl's Agent in Central India, with the powers of a Magte. of the 1st Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Mhow Cant.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. is pleased to confer on Baboo Jai Prokash Lal, Manager of the estates of the Maharaja of Doomraon, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

Lieut-Col. P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Genl Supdt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 27 days, with effect from the 6th Oct.

Lieut. E. E. M. Lawford, of the 1st Regt., Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Asst. of the 3rd Class, and is posted to the Central India Agency as an Asst. to the Govr. Genl.'s Agent, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut-Col. H. G. Thomson, Madras S. C, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of the civil and military station of Bangalore, with effect from the 30th Aug., vice Lieut-Col. R. A. Cole, on furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bl. S. C., with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hn. the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut. Frank Cunningham Dunlop, 1st Batn., Dorsetshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, 25th July, 1879.

Second-Lieut. William Joseph Newell, 2nd Batn. Royal Warwickshire Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 8th Regt. of N. I., 5th May, 1880.

Second-Lieut. Newell will take rank as Lieut. from the 5th May, 1880, subject to H. M.'s approval.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major N. R. Stewart, Bl. S. C., Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regt., Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., to be a Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl, vice Lieut.-Col. H. M. Evans, vacated on appointment to be Offg. Comdt, 43rd N. I., dated 19th Aug.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. Joseph Harrison, Asst. Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Sub-Condr. on probation, 30th Dec. 1880.

Sergt. William Viney, soldier mechanic, Foundry and Shell Factory, Sub-Condr. on probation, 30th Dec. 1880.

Sub-Condr. William Shortridge, Condr., 30th Dec. 1880 vice Condr. D. Buckley, seconded.

Magazine Sergt. (Tempy. Sub-Condr.) George C. Goff, Sub-Condr.) on probation, 30th Dec. 1880, vice Sub-Condr. Shortridge.

Magazine Sergt. (Tempy. Sub-Condr.) Henry Robinson, Sub-Condr. on probation, 6th January 1881, vice sub-Condr. T. Etherington, reduced.

Sergt. Richard Francis, Overseer, Carpenters, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Sub-Condr. on probation, 17th February 1881.

Sub-Condr. (Tempy. Condr.) William P. Pickering, Condr., 17th February 1881, vice Condr. E. McCartny, pensioned.

Magazine Sergt. (Tempy. Sub-Condr.) Alfred Beauchamp, Sub-Condr. on probation, 17th February 1881, vice Sub-Condr. Pickering.

Magazine Sergt. (Offg. Sub-Condr.) Lawrence J. O'Connell, Sub-Condr. on probation, 11th April 1881, vice Sub-Condr. F. Waller, seconded.

Asst. Comsy. (Offg. Depy. Comsy.) and Hony. Lieut. William Swinnerton, Depy. Comsy. 1st July 1881, vice Depy. Comsy. and Hony. Capt. J. Baker, pensioned.

Depy. Asst. Comsy. and Hony. Lieut. Edwin W. Allum, Asst. Comsy. 1st July 1881 vice Hony. Lieut. Swinnerton.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

In paragraph 10 of Major-Genl. Phayre's despatch No. 15, dated the 16th Oct., 1884, published in G. G. O. No. 693 of 1880, for "Lieut. G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E.," read "Lieut. W. Coles, R.E."

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India :—

Lieut.-Col. (Bt.-Col.) H. V. Mathias, S.C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major (Bt.-Lieut.-Col.) G. Stewart, Ben. S. C. (m. c.) for two months.

Capt. (Bt.-Major) the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, C.I.E., Genl. List, Infy, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Capt. E. S. Neave, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Capt. H. W. Clarke, R.E., (p. a.) for six months.

Lieut. W. S. Hewett, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieut. C. E. Pollock, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut. C. J. Robarts, Ben. S. C., (m. c.) for one month.

Surgn.-Major B. Franklin, (p. a.) for two months.

NATIVE ARMY.

Bengal Cavalry.—Jemader Shadul Khan, to be aidar vice Sheikh Kumroodin, invalided; ufladar Kuppoor Sing, to be Jemadar, dul Khan, promoted,—1st May, 1881.

..t to be Subadar, vice Chingun Sing, ..adar Makhdumbux Khan, to be ..sarn Sing, invalided; Havildar ..be Jemadar, vice Soorjbax ..ildar Bhagwandin, to be ..nath Sing, invalided; ..isser, to be Jemadar, ..ded; Havildar Kir..ar, vice Lachman ..hiram Dube, to ..x Khan, pro-

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

AYOUB KHAN may be losing heart, as it is asserted he is, and anxious to come to terms with the Amir; but it would be rash to see any proof of that in the fact that he has released Sirdar Shams-ud-din, and sent him to the Amir with friendly messages. The monotony of Afghan tactics is only less surprising than the success which is apt in that country so unaccountably to attend on a repetition of a stale manœuvre or strategical move. To "lose heart" and send messengers of peace was precisely the line Ayoub adopted before his recent victory: and the present overtures, so far as we know their nature, can carry with them no evidence of the Sirdar's real intentions. At the same time there are tangible reasons why Ayoub should be willing to tender a submission which his cousin might not be indisposed to accept. We should be very sorry to risk anything like a definite prophecy as to the events of the next few days: but we are disposed to think that things are pointing to a success, whether peaceful or otherwise, for the Amir. Ayoub's real strength can hardly at the best be as great as it was last year. At that time he would have, of course, hoped to get the better of a discredited and unpopular ruler of Afghanistan. But we see no reason to suppose that the Amir Abdul Rahman is that. He has shown great sluggishness: but that is not always a sign of weakness. We know now that he has made no appeal for assistance at the present juncture to the Indian Government, and—which is perhaps the most weighty consideration—we hear nothing of any disturbance at Kabul itself. If Ayoub's cause had been popular there, or Abdul Rahman's the reverse, peace would hardly have remained unbroken in that turbulent capital.

AN article in the *Morning Post* on the relations of Russia and England in connexion with Central Asia, attributed to Colonel Wellesley, and certainly from his pen, is interesting as the work of an able man who, when he held the post of military attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, had abundant opportunities of studying the question about which he now writes. Unfortunately, he has no better advice to offer than Sir Henry Rawlinson and so many other real and pretended authorities on the Central Asia question have offered again and again. But that the Russians have made promises and have not been able to keep them, is already known, and it has been set forth times innumerable that it would be very desirable to come to a clear decision as to how far Russia might be allowed to advance in the direction of Afghanistan. "The line," he writes, "exists somewhere; beyond which Russia must not be allowed to advance, and herein—that is, in the determining of this line—lies the whole difficulty. The question as to the retention or abandonment of Kandahar showed to what an extent the opinions of English and Indian authorities, both civil and military, can differ. There seems, therefore, in a great and complicated question such as this, to be only one practical way out of the difficulty. The best authorities on the Central Asian question, both in England and in India, civil and military, irrespective of party politics, should be assembled and charged with the investigation of the whole question in all its bearings; and their decisions soberly and maturely arrived at, emanating as they would from the highest authorities of the day, should be adopted by the Government as the basis of a policy which no intrigue or bluster on the part of Russia should be able to overthrow. Russia would then know that should she overstep certain limits, she must not expect to do so with impunity, but, on the contrary, with the certainty of meeting England as a foe. Such a policy would do more to maintain peace than any number of diplomatic notes or agreements."

recommendation has an ingenious look. however, but little practical value; the discussions suggested as to should be permitted to ad- ould be constantly advancing. indicated to Russia on more ; and each time the boun- been virtually accepted. It we pointed out a few weeks ago, Prince Gortchakoff's *Diplomatic Study on the rimean War*, that there was an interchange of opinions between the English Government and the Emperor Nicholas on the occasion of that Sovereign's visit to London in 1844, when the Tsar is said to have promised that a "neutral zone" (the expression was already employed in those distant days) should be maintained between the Russian possessions and Afghanistan, and that the "neutral zone" should include all the independent Khanates—those, that is to say, of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokand. The author of the *Diplomatic Study* declares that this argument was brought to an end less by the Crimean War than by the war of England against Persia, by which the Crimean War was so closely followed, and by the subsequent annexation of Herat to Afghanistan. The English Government, however, was never notified of this; and when the Russians began to establish themselves in force at Krasnovodsk, and were asked in a diplomatic despatch to explain what they were doing on the east coast of the Caspian, the reply was to the effect that the works at Krasnovodsk had no military character, and that what was being built was not a fortress, nor even a fort, but simply a factory. A question having been put and an answer having been received, the matter was allowed to drop; and the Russians went on finishing and strengthening their important military and naval stations as though nothing had happened.

A few years afterwards, when the Russians had taken Samarcand, inquiries were naturally made as to the meaning of this formidable step; and the Russian Government hastened to explain that it was purely a military measure possessing no political signification whatever. There was no intention of remaining there, and as soon as military exigencies rendered it possible, the place would be evacuated by the Russian troops, and given back to the Emir of Bokhara. This promise was in a certain way, for a certain time, observed. But gradually, from being constantly at the mercy of the Russians, Samarcand passed altogether into their possession and was garrisoned by them; so that at last Samarcand became as much a Russian city as Tashkend was thought to be itself. Engagements were similarly made not to retain Khiva; and since the occupation of Khiva and the annexation of a considerable amount of Khivan territory, the Russian Government has, in response to anxious interrogations on the subject, declared that it entertains "no intention" of taking Merv. Russia's policy in Central Asia is, in fact, paved with these "no intentions;" and though it may have "no intention" at the moment of advancing, there is very little probability of its being able to arrest its forward course until it finds itself all but an Afghan territory. Even then the question will arise as to what the limits of Afghanistan really are; and we know from the correspondence on the subject between the Russian and English Governments in 1869 that Afghan Turkistan is, for their own purposes, looked upon by the Russian Government as something quite distinct from Afghanistan proper. It will be remembered, too—and the fact just now is one that should not be forgotten—that when Abdul Rahman was living with the Russians, in the enjoyment of general's rank and of an allowance of £3,000 a year, his hosts affected to regard him as even then the actual ruler of that part of the country.

WE thought we saw good reason for taking no part in the remonstrances which the Indian press has addressed to Mr. Whitley Stokes on the subject of his recent remarks in the Legislative Council. The contempt which that distinguished servant of the State professes to feel for the organs of public opinion is, as far as appearances go, boundless. But, we are far from thinking that Mr. Stokes despises us as much as we disapprove of him. We have all the disposition natural to men to seek after the praise of those who themselves enjoy the approval of competent judges. But we confess that to be judged of Mr. Stokes's judging is not a thing which has any terror for us. And as the honourable gentleman is going away, and has unfortunately the power of doing considerable harm to the State still before he retires on a pension, it seemed most consistent with our duty to the public to let him alone.

We are more sorry, then, than surprised to see that there is no stay or check in the course of the codifier. Meaner mortals might about this time have been expected to be lost in the details of disposing of their furniture and selling their second-hand books at something over cost price; but Mr. Stokes intends, we fear, to run up, before he goes, a new Bill against the country for every paragraph that its press has ventured to write against him. The Court-Fees Bill, of which a copy has just reached us, is, we presume, the first of these punitive efforts. What is done is done: and nothing can spare us the Bills which are already in pickle for us. But we would earnestly beseech our contemporaries to imitate our policy of reserve in discussing this Bill, lest Mr. Stokes returns upon us with seven codifiers worse than himself.

We have ourselves only a single remark to make about this Bill: but it is a remark we are bound to make. It is, to our mind, scandalous that the system of *ad valorem* fees, under which Government, it is admitted, already make a handsome profit on the justice they degrade by selling, should not only be maintained, but be further developed in this Bill. Mr. Stokes knows perfectly well, of course, what the effect of his proposals will be. Indeed, anyone who reads his statement of objects and reasons will have no difficulty in tracing what remnants of conscience the learned author has, buried as they are under a mass of unusually irrelevant matter. The fees at present levied result in a profit to Government. Under this Bill the profit will be more than ever. We can only breathe a prayer that the skilful manœuvring which will be needed to prevent this and all the Bills that are to follow from becoming law before Mr. Stokes goes to America will not be wanting. There is no lack of obstructive power at Simla; and it has rarely, in our experience, had a better chance for justifying its existence.

"DR. BIRDWOOD" is such a household word in Bombay that most of us will take some time to change it for Sir George, and will be apt to regret the necessity there is for doing so. Otherwise the compliment paid an old Bombay citizen is very welcome. It may be the common illusion which Horace laughed at, but we are disposed to think that men of Dr. Birdwood's varied intellectual activity are becoming rarer and rarer in Bombay; and yet the traditions of the place ought to furnish a spur to those of us who have any leisure at all to hand on a "torch of life" which was burning with a steady blaze when Dr. Birdwood and his contemporaries passed it to us. The new knight was founder of the Victoria Gardens. If we had him here now, we have no doubt he would contrive to make a public park of the flats. He was curator of the Museum: which is simply useless now for want of funds. Dr. Birdwood would have known how to extract from those who have made money instead of losing it in the recent speculations. He was editor of the *Bombay Saturday Review* —defunct. And a hundred things besides. We cannot all be Knights; and some of us may think that a "Sir" tacked on to our names would be no improvement. But a little of Dr. Birdwood's intellectual energy might, we think, be infused into our daily public life in Bombay without making it too exciting. We trust that a "revival of letters" in Bombay is not too much to hope for. In the meantime we are discharging a pleasant duty in congratulating a family which has "deserved well" of the Presidency on its first knight. May there soon be more of them.

IT was of course only natural and proper that Sir Frederick Roberts should have been asked to inspect the Corps of Commissionaires in Westminster Hall; and it was equally natural and proper that he should say many kindly things about the men who comprise that corps, and about Captain Walter, its originator and commandant. Everyone is familiar with the sight of these men, and knows what an excellent thing it has been for pensioned soldiers and sailors to obtain useful and paying employment after they have retired from active service. And as the idea has been so successfully carried out in England, why should it not be introduced into India? Why should not the services of the great numbers of sepoys who are pensioned every year be utilized in some manner? At present when a native soldier, be he cavalry or infantry, is pensioned, he disappears altogether, and henceforth his sole intercourse with the English is limited to the quarterly visit he pays to the pension paymaster. There is no reserve into which he is absorbed; and as he cannot live on his pension, he turns to whatever calling is hereditary in his family. Now suppose, instead of this, a corps were started in which the names of active men of unexceptionable character were enrolled at the time of their taking their pensions, we think the measure would answer. All over the country large establishments of peons are kept up for all sorts of purposes. Collectors and judges have a large following of these gentry, who may be seen lounging about every kutcherry in the country. Jails have a very full complement of peons; and, in fact, every public office in India has a very fair share of them. Now, in how many instances are these peons men who have formerly served in the Army? Something considerably under one per cent., we feel sure. And yet a moment's reflection will show that pensioned soldiers from cavalry and infantry would make excellent and trustworthy peons. In the first place, were such a corps as we are advocating to be established, no pensioner would be admitted into it unless he could bring a certificate of good character from his commanding officer. In addition to this, he must be sound in wind and limb, and have a certain amount of intelligence. These men would be absolutely trustworthy in offices, because any misbehaviour or breach of trust on their part would bring about their expulsion from the corps, and with that, loss of pension. How sepoys who have left the service cling to their pensions, and what a terrible thing it is for a man to forfeit this support of his declining years, can only be thoroughly appreciated by those practically conversant with the subject. And we fancy that in private and mercantile establishments it would be a boon to have a set of peons trained to habits of military obedience and discipline, and with every possible inducement to honesty, sobriety, and general good behaviour. As we have before remarked, the improvement of the Indian Army is a matter concerning which endless essays are written, and endless schemes are propounded. These all appear to come to naught, probably because they are too ambitious and aim at schemes too costly and sweeping. But there are many ways, simple and practical, by which we might tighten our hold on a very important part of the community, and by improving the condition and prospects of the native soldiery bind them more closely to ourselves, and at the same time ourselves derive benefit from the arrangement. The establishment of a Corps of Commissionaires in India is emphatically one of these simple and practical ways.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 22nd, at Lahore, the wife of W. A. Campbell, of a daughter.
HARVEY—August 28th, at Chamba, the wife of J. Harvey, Tutor to H. H. the Raja, of a daughter.
HARPER—September 3rd, at No. 1, Clive Street, the wife of G. Harper, Oriental Bank, of a son, still-born.
LINDSAY—August 29th, at Nuttia Gully, the wife of Captain C. C. Lindsay, R. A., of a son.
SPANKIE—August 29th, at Almora, the wife of Lieutenant J. P. W. Spankie, 3rd Goorkhas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUPERIER—LANG—At Kasauli, Henry William Duperier, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Ethel L. H. second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Lang, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

BELL—September 1st, at Darjeeling, Theresa, widow of the late Richard Clarke Bell, Esquire, of Jafferbund, Cachar, aged 70 years and 3 months.
FAHY—September 2nd, at Madras, Eliza the wife of Sergt. P. Fahy, late 5th M. N. I., and grand-daughter of the late Reverend Mark Wainright Co., Meath Ireland, aged 35 years.
SHERRIFF—August 25th, at Shillong, Khasi Hills, Sophia Margaret, the beloved wife of Colonel J. P. Sherriff, Comdt. 42nd Regt. A. L. I.
WALTERS—August 25th, at Debrooghur, Assam, from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall from a horse, Thomas Walters, Commander of the I. G. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Dhubri.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

SOUTHSEA, AUGUST 19.

THE arrangements for the Edinburgh volunteer review have been completed. They are much the same as those made at Windsor. The estimated number of men is 38,957, including a cavalry brigade, 210 strong. The force will constitute an army corps of three divisions, two divisions having four, the third five brigades. Major-General Macdonald, commanding the forces in Scotland, will command the force; and the three Divisional Generals are Sir Archibald Alison, Major-General W. G. Cameron, and Major-General Sir John Macleod. The Brigadiers are, with few exceptions, either officers commanding the artillery, or artillery sub-districts in Scotland, or the colonels of the regimental districts furnishing the troops. The number of battalions per brigade is, as a rule, five, and the strength of battalions ranges from 350 to 1,016. Though called a review of Scotch volunteers, a large contingent from Northumberland and Cumberland will be present, and shall see standing side by side as friends, the descendants of borderers, whose lives were spent in fighting and plundering each other. The Duke of Sutherland, Earl Percy, and the Earl of Durham will all be present at the head of their respective regiments. The Royal escort will be furnished by a troop of the 21st Hussars, and the guard of honour over the Royal standard—which will be the Royal standard of Scotland, not of England—will consist of 100 men of the Royal Scottish Archers.

As an illustration of the working of the new system, I give the following. The 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, now quartered at Portsmouth, is fairly strong in numbers, and contains an exceptionally large number of men of over 6 years' service. The 2nd Battalion, now in India, being in need of a draft, 400 men—including 3 colour sergeants—and 3 officers from the 1st Battalion are under orders to embark. These 400 men consist of the oldest and most seasoned soldiers of the 1st Battalion, which now, for all practical purposes, has been deported bodily, and will, as a fighting unit, cease to exist.

There has been a row between the men of the 60th Rifles at Ballina and the mob. Several of the latter were wounded, and one of the 60th was seriously injured. It is a shameful thing that one man of the 28th should have been awarded two months' imprisonment because, a little while ago, he threw a stone at some blackguards who had abused and attacked him and six of his comrades. One of the Home Rule members of Parliament, Mr. Sullan, dared to call Captain M'Calmont a well-known rowdy, and Mr. Biggar spoke of him as a disreputable person. The idea of Land Leaguers calling any man a rowdy or pronouncing him disreputable is quite farcical. As to members of Parliament, under cover of their privileges, insulting a gentleman, of course it is a thing that no gentleman would do; but, of course, the usual canons are not here applicable.

The Army List, with its meagre information, and the impossibility, at least to civilians, of tracing regiments and individual officers, is being more and more abused every day. Justly so, I think. Some day, after a serious disaster, we may perhaps again have an army, but we have not got one at present, and are become the laughing-stock of the Continent. The British Army—or what is called officially an army—is almost as great an absurdity as the army of Venezuela, with upwards of 32,000 generals. We certainly have as large a number of men with military titles—captains, majors, and so on—as we have efficient fighting soldiers. One of the greatest defects in our system is the allowing men borne on the active list of the Army, and advancing in promotion, but performing civil duties, to bear military titles. I am glad, therefore, that Lord Hartington and the Indian Government have refused to allow Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, who in 1861, after only five years' military duty, joined the police in Madras, to revert to regimental duty and position. India is as bad as Russia with regard to military titles; and it is ludicrously un

TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 7, 4-45 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅛d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 82½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 7.

Bombay beat Poona easily. Junior Pairs: Bethell and Nugent. Senior Pairs won by Louis and Scott. Junior Sculls won by Bethell. Scratch Fours won by Hughes, Macdougal, Rowlandson, stroke Inglefield.

Weather fine. Attendance large. Racing not very good.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

Reports from Kandahar, dated the 3rd instant, say that a messenger arrived on the 2nd from Kelat-i-Ghilzai with news that the Amir is there with five or six regiments of infantry, five of cavalry, twelve guns, and a large body of militia, horse and foot.

Shamsuddin had arrived there from Kandahar. Shamsuddin had by the Amir's orders summoned Sirdar Ghulam Mohiddin, son of Kohindil Khan, who had started from Kandahar accordingly.

Ayoub still holds the road half way to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, where the Amir is strengthening fortifications.

Ayoub's exactions from merchants are said to continue.

The people of Kandahar are much afraid of being plundered by the Amir's army, and are consequently preparing for defence.

From Peshawur the road is reported safe up to Jellalabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The paragraph published by the *Morning Post* this morning respecting the Bey of Tunis and the French Government has been semi-officially denied in Paris.

SIR CHARLES DILKE IN PARIS.

Sir Charles Dilke, who is now in Paris, has had a conference with M. Tirard (the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce).

It is believed that the subject of the conference was in connection with the negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Advices from Ireland state that numerous collisions are continually taking place between the police and the people. The police are accused of brutal conduct during the late serious riots at Limerick, and public enquiry into their conduct is demanded.

THE MEETING BETWEEN THE CZAR AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 6.

The meeting between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany will take place on board the Russian Imperial yacht at Dantzic next Friday.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

President Garfield has been removed from Washington to Longbranch, the journey being accomplished without injury to the patient.

THE RECENT MASSACRE IN ARIZONA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

Later advices from Arizona show that the first accounts of the disaster to General Carr's detachment were much exaggerated. It is now stated that General Carr is not dead, and that he is expected back into quarters with the bulk of his force, only eleven of whom are as yet known to be killed.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Kashgar, with the outward English mails of the 26th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock last evening, and the same company's steamer Siam left for Galle and Calcutta at the same time.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay this morning.

LISBON, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 3rd.

ADEN, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dholleras	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm, inspired by cotton, but buyers operate sparingly.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ do.	7-11
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 15 per cent.	102
4 „ Rupee Paper	82½
4½ „ do.	89½
3 „ Consols for account	99⅞
5 „ French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅛
Oriental Bank shares	£ 22-10
Chartered „ „	£ 22-10
do. Mercantile	£ 22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 46

Arrival—Storm Queen.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 7.

Steamer arrow, from Bombay, Arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 6.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 78·6 Farht.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

At 6 a.m.	77·4
„ 10 a.m.	83·2
„ 2 p.m.	85·3
„ 4 p.m.	84·7

A suit has been filed in the High Court at Bombay, under rather peculiar circumstances, against Rahimbhai Alladinbhai and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, and against the directors of the Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, involving grave accusations of fraud against them, as well as other native merchants of the city. The suit has been brought by Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia, on behalf of himself and other shareholders of the company, to compel the directors to reimburse to the shareholders the amount of losses occasioned by their alleged fraudulent acts; for an account being taken by the court of the loss or damages sustained by the company, &c. It is stated that in 1878 the secretaries and treasurers, who are also the bankers of the company, with the consent of the directors, borrowed Rs. 40,000 of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. at a high rate of interest, when there was in the coffers of the company a sum of Rs. 39,964-11-7, which was not required for the purposes of the company, and upon which the secretaries and treasurers allowed the company interest at 4 per cent. per annum only. The sum of Rs. 40,000 (the plaintiff says) was borrowed by the directors, in collusion with the secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of fraudulently enabling the latter to use the money in their own business. Towards the end of 1879, when Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. pressed for payment, the secretaries and treasurers had in their hands Rs. 27,000 belonging to the company; and yet, instead of applying this sum in part payment of the debt, the directors are alleged to have fraudulently borrowed Rs. 45,000 at 9 per cent. per annum from Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, uncle of the defendant Rahimbhai Alladinbhai. The directors are also said to have caused the company a loss of Rs. 17,932 by improperly selling 50 reserve shares. The defendant Rahimbhai Alladinbhai and his uncle Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy had in 1878 purchased certain machinery from the Hydraulic Press Company for Rs. 14,000, of which Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy had removed portions of the value of Rs. 4,500; and yet what remained of that machinery was in July, 1880, purchased by the directors for Rs. 19,549, although it had been valued by Messrs. Fraser and Miller, before the purchase was made, at less than Rs. 10,000. The plaintiff said that the purchase was a fraud upon the company, for the machinery was wholly unsuited for the purpose of the company and had never been used since the purchase. All the directors are alleged to be friends, creditors, or nominees of the secretaries and treasurers. Under section 30 of the new Civil Procedure Code, the Prothonotary of the High Court has given notice to all parties concerned that the suit has been filed by the plaintiff.

NEWS has been received that Mr. Herbert Turner, a visitor to Kashmir, died, on the 31st July, of heart disease, while on his way to Changchenmo. Mr. Turner was taken ill when in camp at the foot of the Masimik Pass, just beyond Chagra (about 65 miles due east of Leh), on the evening of the 29th. His body was taken to Leh, and buried there.

CAPTAINS A. JOBLING, R. K. Brereton, C. J. Buller, and W. H. E. Ridsdale are about to proceed to England, preparatory to being placed on the retired list.

MAJOR E. E. GRIGG, Assistant Commissioner of Unao, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Bharaich, during the absence of Mr. Ferrar, C.S., who goes on three months' leave.

MAJOR H. G. WATERFIELD, Officiating A.A.G., Allahabad Division, is appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Native Infantry, *vice* Colonel T. N. Baker, who officiates as Commandant.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burma has founded, under the Presidentship of Mr. John Jardine, C.S., an educational syndicate for Burma, the duties of which will be to direct and control public examinations which will be held under certain new rules, designed to promote the study of medicine, law, engineering, and technical arts.

IT is notified in the *Gazette of India* that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to select Hafiz Abdulla Khan, Alizai, from among the lineal heirs of his father, Nawab Ghulam Hassam Khan, K.C.S.I., to succeed to the hereditary title of Nawab.

H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

IT is stated that the young Maharaja of Burdwan will be installed in the first week in December next by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At his own request His Highness will be installed at Burdwan, and not at Darjeeling.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp-duty chargeable under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on instruments executed by Government officers, and their sureties, to secure the due accounting for property received by such officers by virtue of their office.

THE Governor-General in Council, having had under consideration the subject of railway accommodation of public officers travelling on duty by railways where there are only two classes (upper or first class, and lower or second class), has decided that the upper class of such railways is to be considered the equivalent of both first and second classes on other railways where there are more than two classes.

THE investigation into the murder of the Parsee at Yamnagar has resulted in the conviction of the Parsee partner of the deceased, as well as his three Musulman accomplices who were charged with the crime. According to a telegram received by the *Bombay Samachar*, all four have been sentenced to death. It is believed the conviction and sentence will be appealed against.

OUR suggestion that the Town Hall should be utilised for the accommodation of Municipal offices meets with cordial approval from the *Rast Goftar*. The writer believes that on more grounds than one this proposal ought to be taken up by the Corporation and persevered in. Not only will it tend to save a large outlay, which could be more profitably utilised in providing the works of pressing necessity, but the appropriation of the Town Hall for municipal purposes would set at rest a question on which Government are continually at variance with the public.

WE understand the project intended to be submitted to the meeting at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s this evening by Signor Pompei contemplates bringing out an Italian opera company for Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras,—for three months in Calcutta, six weeks in Bombay, and a fortnight in Madras. The company will have to be engaged for a season of five months, and the project can only be carried out by the three places joining in the subscription. What Bombay is to be asked to do is to subscribe Rs. 15,000, at the rate of Rs. 70 for a stall and Rs. 300 for a box, in return for which two subscription performances a week are offered, or twelve in all, a new opera to be presented on each subscription night.

IT appears from the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first four months of the current financial year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year, that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 13,30,80,978 as against Rs. 15,32,78,675, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 25,56,69,005 as against Rs. 25,66,91,454. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 2,62,54,482 as against Rs. 3,72,40,373, and that of treasure exported Rs. 43,22,229 as against Rs. 44,08,742. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 1,33,00,061 as against Rs. 1,36,73,392, and that of export duty collected Rs. 25,28,607, as against Rs. 21,44,676.

IT is reported from Tirhut that over seven inches of rain fell in the district west of Mozaffarpur during the night of the 31st August, filling all the *chaurs*, and securing the dhan crops, which fell this timely downpour were drying up entirely. Planters' prospects for next season are also considerably improved, and there is but little fear for the coming rubbee crop. A good "Huttiah" rain, it is stated, will now ensure another bumper season next year for both planter and ryot.

THE survey of the proposed Bareli-Pilibhit Railway was completed on the 25th of August, and the survey party broken up, Mr. J. R. Bell, the Executive Engineer, being attached to the office of the Chief Engineer, North-West Provinces and Oudh, in the Railway branch, for special duty.

AN up-country contemporary is glad to be able to state that Major Scott-Chisholme, of the 9th Lancers, who was so seriously injured when riding at some polo races about five weeks ago, has made such a rapid recovery that he has rejoined the depôt of his regiment.

IT is reported by the *Pioneer* that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has still under consideration the proposal for raising corps of labourers and pioneers from some of the criminal tribes who are scattered over the province. Though many difficulties stand in the way of putting the scheme into execution, His Honour hopes that something may yet be done to "afford suitable employment to men who are otherwise merely a source of danger to society."

WE publish elsewhere an interesting letter from Messrs. Herton and Co. of Pakhoi, China, to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of a persistent attempt on the part of the Chinese local authorities to subject Indian opium to arbitrary taxation within the limits of the treaty ports. Two things are, the *Englishman* remarks, made clear by this communication; first, that under existing treaties the Chinese have no right to impose any tax in excess of the import duty of thirty taels per picul in the treaty ports, though they may tax it to any extent in transit after it has left those ports; and secondly, that it is in the interests, not of the Peking Government, which, in the shape of import duties collected and remitted through the foreign inspectors, at present receives more than reached it through its own subordinates under the old arbitrary system, but in those of the local officials, who hope thus to recoup themselves for the loss of a rich source of profit, that these attempts at illegal exaction are being made. The Chamber of Commerce, it is stated, are sending the letter to the Government of India for disposal, and will be glad to forward with it any expression of opinion on the part of those interested in the opium trade of which they may be put in possession.

THEEBAW, one of the Rangoon papers reports, has been rather fortunate of late in raising money. "Some of the Shan rebels have submitted in a rather remarkable way. It may be remembered that a small army under the Yoh Meng-Gyee was sent out some time ago to reduce certain refractory Shans to submission. Ordinary Burmese armies on the war-path resemble to a very great extent the celebrated conic section whereof Orpheus C. Kerr was a private. Its formation is that of a cone with the apex in front. Night has a very depressing influence on the Burmese warrior. He starts in the morning wild with enthusiasm, but when the camping ground is reached he is prone to remember his lares and penates; and generally contrives to be off to them at the first convenient opportunity. The Yoh Meng-Gyee's army formed no exception to this rule. Not very large when it started, it soon became reduced in proportion; and what was not done by home-sickness was very speedily worked out by starvation. No fighting was done, and for a while the Shans refused to submit. But the Yoh Meng-Gyee could get neither money nor supplies from Mandalay; and very soon his detachments of braves and himself were reduced to the verge of starvation, and actually dependent for their very existence on the people they had been sent to coerce into submission. At last they quietly put all thoughts of war and bloodshed out of their minds, and went in for all the enjoyment they could get in the Shan territory. After they had got their wants satisfied they began, *more Burmano*, to vaunt on their full stomachs; and to hold forth to the ignorant Shans on the powers, glory, might, and majesty of Theebaw, and of the unrivalled splendour of the gemlike city of the rising sun. This had such an effect on the Shans that five of the Tsawbwas tendered their submission, and sent envoys to Mandalay bearing presents in the shape of elephants, ponies, and gold. The latter was especially welcome, and Theebaw and his affectionate spouse, the Soo Payah Lat, set to work to spend it as briskly as possible, the King in the purchase of articles of *vertu*, and the queen in the purchase of diamonds and rubies." It is not generally believed, however, the paper adds, that this submission on the part of the Shans is real, but is thought to be merely a device to gain time.

IT is reported in Rangoon that the King of Burma has converted every article of export from his kingdom into a monopoly. As to the imports, nothing certain is yet known; but if he has not monopolised the sale of these, it will not be long before he does. The export of salt from Mandalay to the outlying districts is a monopoly, and several people are waiting to bid for the monopoly of the import from British territory of that necessary of life. The result of all this, the *Rangoon Times* states, is that trade in Upper Burma is utterly, and for the present hopelessly, paralyzed. The monopolies are sold mostly to natives of India, who enforce their rights in such an exceedingly disagreeable way, that the Burmese have in many cases determined to grow no more of any produce than is necessary to supply their own wants. The King has been getting rid of a few false prophets in the usual manner, the same paper adds. These unfortunates were misled by the comet, and were rash enough to prophesy that the last addition to Theebaw's family would be a boy, and not only so, but that when he came to man's estate he would drive the British out of India, as well as out of Burma. A girl was born; and the relatives of these prophets now mourn their departed friends.

THE *Pioneer* remarks that the Telegraph Department evidently requires the serious attention of the Government. In all parts of India the newspapers constantly publish piteous complaints of the position of the signalling branch; and it appears that the Assistant Superintendents have only ceased to publicly urge the hopelessness of their present prospects owing to rumours current, from time to time, during the past two years, of impending measures of amelioration. With the last few months, indeed, letters from their brother officers at home have positively stated that the Secretary of State had sanctioned a scheme of reorganization, calculated to remove the existing hopeless block of promotion; and if this be the case, no time ought to be lost in giving effect to it."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Lahore paper to say that as changes in, and revision of, the New Testament seem to be now the fashion, he proposes that an edition should be published for the use of Indian officials. To illustrate his meaning, he sends our contemporary a sample of the form he suggests, from the Epistle to the Corinthians, as follows:—"Though I speak the languages of Hindustan and the Punjab and have not Interest, I am become as he that hath not passed even the Lower Standard. Though I have the gift of writing, and understand all Government orders, and though I have all tacts, so that I could remove mountains of difficulties, and have not Interest, I am nothing. Though I bestow all my energies upon the interests of the state, and have given my body to be shot at, and have not Interest, it profiteth me nothing. Interest helpth ever and is kind, Interest scrupleth not, Interest hideth not itself, is not easily abashed, rejoiceth not in merit, but rejoiceth in family connections. Interest never faileth; but whether there be war services, they shall fail; whether there be special qualifications, they shall cease to be considered; whether there be knowledge of the language, it shall be of no avail. For we officiate for some and do duty for others, but when he that hath Interest is come, then he which doeth duty shall be superseded. When I entered the service I spoke as a griff; I thought as a griff—but when I came to know the powers of Interest, I put away griffish ideas. For now abideth war services, special qualifications, Interest, these three, but the greatest of these is Interest."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore writes:—"We regret to announce the death of Surgeon-Major Robert Murphy, A.M.D., which occurred at the Fort, Lahore, at 9 a.m., on September 1. The deceased officer had seen much service and was devoted to the profession which he had chosen. Dr. Murphy served in a cavalry regiment, on the side of the North, in the American civil war; and joined our service on April 1, 1867, since which date he has served at home, in Abyssinia, in the African war, and in Afghanistan. During the past few months he has been in medical charge of the Fort, Lahore, and was from there transferred temporarily to medical charge of the 2nd Battalion, the Liverpool Regiment, at Meean Meer, and accompanied them to cholera camp. He returned to duty at the Fort on the 23rd of July last, after the third case of cholera had occurred there, and he attended all the subsequent cases up to August 26, the date on which he was taken ill with fever—some twenty sepoys being laid up from it on the same day. He thought little of it until the 29th, when he sent for Surgeon-Major Collis from Meean Meer, who visited him on that day. On the day following Deputy Surgeon-General Beatson and Surgeon-Major Jackson were called in, and on the 31st ultimo, Dr. Brown of Lahore. In addition to these gentlemen, Dr. Battersby from Rawalpindi, who relieved Dr. Murphy on the 29th ultimo, was in constant attendance. So everything that could be done was tried, but without avail, and Dr. Murphy expired, as we have said, at 9 a. m., on the 1st instant. The cause of death is believed to have been obstruction of the bowels, caused by the violent retching which accompanies so much of the fever now prevalent in the station. Dr. Murphy leaves a widow and small family, and will be much missed by a large circle of friends."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	65	21	69 29	62 61	68	50
Sept. 6 Tuesday	0	26				
7 Wednesday..			0 15	0 27	0	18
Total	65	50	69 74	62 91	68	68
Sept. 7, 1880	45	29	48 50	40 43	45	92

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th September 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·811
Temperature of the air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6,p.m.)..	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, W
Movement of wind in 24 hours"	186
Fall of Rain"	0·26
Total fall during month	1·28
Do. do. year	65·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(7th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·762	84·0	W S W	17	0·00
Surat.....	·863	81·6	W	13	0·00
Bombay.....	·889	83·2	W	8	0·27
Ratnagiri	·921	83·9	W N W (modt.	..	0·61
Karwar	·923	81·1	W (modt.	..	0·00
Mangalore....	·940	79·4	S S W	2	0·22
Calicut	·935	79·6	W	11	0·00
Cochin	·937	83·0	N W	3	0·10
Masulipatam.	·784	91·0	S W	..	0·00
Madras.....	·849	87·5	N N W	4	0·01
Negapatam ..	·865	84·0	W	6	0·44

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is, in each hat

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE entertainment at this theatre last Tuesday evening was on the whole very attractive, and the audience, consisting principally of natives, was a fairly large one. Professor Philipps, in conjunction with Mr. Devono, late of Mr. Carson's troupe, displayed some very clever sleight-of-hand tricks. The first part of the programme, consisting of illusions, was creditably performed by Mr. Dovono. The "thrilling and sensational scene of the decapitation" was perhaps not quite so successful; but any shortcomings here were atoned for by the splendid cycloramic representations of scenes in connection with the Franco-Russian War. The entertainment was very amusing and fully worth a visit.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

DAMAGES FOR SLANDERING THE DEAD.

LUKHUMSEY ROWJEE VS. HURBHUM NURSEY AND ANOTHER.

IN this suit plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 10,000, as damages by reason of the defendants having, at the funeral of his deceased uncle, on the 16th August, 1880, used language defamatory of him. Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dhusha, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling opened the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff is the cousin and the nearest relation and heir of the late Premjee Ludha, who in his lifetime was the mukeadum or head-man of the Karad caste, a man of exemplary character and conduct, and as such was highly respected both in his own caste and generally by the Hindoo community. The defendants, Hurbhum Nursey and Gellabhoy Pudumsey, are leading members of the Dusha Oswal Wania caste, which for nearly a century has been so closely connected with the Karad caste in social and caste relations and by intermarriages as to almost form with the latter one united caste. At the funeral ceremony of Premjee Ludha, which took place on the day of his death on the 16th August, 1880, a large concourse of members, male and female, of the two castes abovementioned, and also of other Hindoo castes, assembled out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The two defendants attended at the place where the ceremony was being performed, and there falsely and maliciously said of the deceased that he was *patit* (i. e., a man who had acted contrary to moral and religious principles), that he was an outcaste, a sinful man at whose funeral it was improper for any member of the two castes abovenamed to attend; and they threatened with fine anyone who continued to be present at the funeral. The word *patit* is a term of great opprobrium and reproach among Hindoos. Having conspired to utter the defamatory words, the defendants attended the funeral, well knowing that such words would be hurtful to the feelings of the family and other near relations of the deceased, and especially with the intent to disgrace the plaintiff and the deceased's family, and to lower them in the estimation of the Hindoo community. In consequence of the defamatory words, a large number of those present at the funeral ceremony left it; and the plaintiff and the family of the deceased had been severely hurt in their reputation, and had suffered much pain of mind and the damages sought to be recovered in this suit. The plaintiff was also deprived of the use and enjoyment of the property of the two castes, and of various privileges which up to that time he had enjoyed.

The defendants, in their written statement, traversed several of the allegations of the plaint. They said that the plaint disclosed no cause of action. The plaintiff is the cousin, but not the heir or nearest relation of the deceased, who left him surviving two brothers named Lilladhur Ludha and Curson Ludha. The deceased was excluded from all social intercourse with the two castes, as was stated in the written statement of the defendants filed in suit No. 298 of 1869, which exclusion was, after the decision in that suit, confirmed and continued. The two castes in question had been connected by intermarriages, &c., but not so as to form one united caste. The deceased, the plaintiff, and other members of the Karad caste were excluded from social intercourse with the other caste, and such exclusion continued till the death of the deceased. The defendants were present at his funeral ceremony. Only two members of the Dusha Oswal caste and twelve of the Karad caste, who had been previously admitted to social intercourse with the former, were present at the ceremony; and those latter persons were afterwards fined by the caste for breach of the caste rules committed by them in being present at the funeral. Neither defendant was present at the funeral or at the place where the funeral ceremony was performed. The plaintiff had not suffered the damages claimed, or been deprived of participation in the property of the two castes, which were not united and had no joint property. In the suit No. 298 of 1869, wherein the deceased and the plaintiff were the plaintiffs, and the present defendants and other leading members of the Dusha Oswal caste were the defendants, it was sought to establish the existence of such joint property; but the suit was withdrawn in December, 1871, after a hearing of several days, without leave to the plaintiffs to institute fresh proceedings. The present suit was an attempt by the plaintiff to evade the effect of the withdrawal of the previous suit, and to reopen the questions disposed of by such withdrawal.

Several issues were raised, but Mr. Starling had not finished the opening remarks on behalf of the plaintiff when the court adjourned.

BAREFACED FALSEHOODS BY A "VEILED LADY."

HANIFABAI, a *purdah* or "veiled lady," applied for permission to sue as a pauper her father and the relatives of her deceased husband, who had now in their possession the estate and effects of her deceased husband. She admitted having received Rs. 475, a portion of the money due to her out of the estate, but said that much more was still owing to her.

Mr. Budroodin, who appeared for the respondents in the matter, said that the applicant was not entitled to anything more than the Rs. 475 which she admitted having received.

The judge remarked to the applicant that, according to the Mahomedan law, she was entitled to only one-eighth part of the property of the deceased.

The applicant, who was a veiled lady, repudiated her attestation to an agreement paper. Mr. Budroodin called evidence in support of his case. His Lordship remarked to the applicant that, although she was a "veiled lady," she had been telling the most "barefaced" falsehoods. Her petition was accordingly dismissed.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED FRAUDS BY THE DIRECTORS OF A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.

DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA AND OTHERS VS. THE DIRECTORS OF THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley on the 30th ult., Mr. Orr, the Prothonotary of the High Court, has, under section 30 of the new Civil Procedure Code, given notice that the above suit has been filed by the plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other shareholders of the Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company, against Messrs. Rahimbhai Alladinbhai and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, and the directors of the company, to recover from them the loss and damages sustained by the company in consequence of their wrongful acts. The defendants to the suit are Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, Nagindas Bhagoobhoy, Hurrakchund Hunsraj, Canjee Purshotum, and the Acbar Manufacturing and Press Company.

The circumstances under which the suit is brought are peculiar, and involve grave accusations against several native merchants of Bombay. The company was formed in 1878 with a capital divided into 200 shares of Rs. 1,250 each, of which 150 shares were allotted to the shareholders, while the remaining 50 were kept in reserve. The firm of Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, of which the defendant Rahimbhai is the sole partner, were appointed secretaries and treasurers, and were entitled to receive as remuneration 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the company, the senior partner to be an *ex-officio* director. The firm were also appointed the bankers of the company, and were to pay 4 per cent. per annum upon the funds in their hands. In 1878, with the consent of the then directors, Rahimbhai Alladinbhai and Co. borrowed of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co. Rs. 40,000, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum. At that time the firm had in their hands Rs. 39,964-11-7 belonging to the company, which it did not require for its purposes, and upon which interest was being allowed to the company at 4 per cent. per annum only. The plaint states that the sum of Rs. 40,000 was borrowed by the directors, in collusion with the secretaries and treasurers, for the purpose of enabling them fraudulently to use the money in their own business. The directors at the time were Dhunjee Mowjee, Hurrukchund Hunsraj, and Rahimbhai Alladinbhai. Dhunjee Mowjee resigned, and other directors were subsequently appointed to make up the requisite number, which until then was short by one. During the year 1879 the directors did not pay off the loan, or even the interest, although there were large sums of money in the hands of the secretaries and treasurers which were not required for the purposes of the company. Towards the end of 1879 Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company pressed for payment of the Rs. 40,000, and Rs. 5,213-3 the interest due thereon. The secretaries and treasurers had at the time in their hands Rs. 27,000 belonging to the company; but instead of applying this amount in part payment of the debt, the directors fraudulently borrowed a further sum of Rs. 45,000, bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from Rahimbhai Hubibbhoy, uncle of the defendant Rahimbhai Alladinbhai, who in June, 1880, filed a suit against the company to recover the amount. The directors, the defendants in this suit, instead of applying in payment of the claim the moneys in the hands of the secretaries and treasurers, or which ought to have been in their hands, sold the 50 reserve shares at a considerable sacrifice, causing a loss of Rs. 17,932 to the company. In July, 1880, the defendants fraudulently purchased for Rs. 19,549 certain machinery belonging to Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, uncle of the defendant Rahimbhai Alladinbhai. That machinery was in 1878 purchased by the defendant Rahimbhai and Ahmedbhai Hubibbhoy and from the Hydraulic Press Company for about Rs. 14,000. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy removed portions of it of the value of about Rs. 4,500; and what remained was purchased by the company for Rs. 19,549, although it had been valued by Messrs. Fraser and Miller, before the purchase was made, at less than Rs. 10,000. The plaintiff further said that the machinery referred to was wholly unsuited for the purposes of the company, and had in fact never been used since it was purchased. The purchase was carried out, notwtstanding the protests of the plaintiff. The sum of Rs. 19,549 was credited to the secretaries and treasurers in their account with the company; and by such credit a portion of the moneys due by them to the company was paid off. The said purchase is alleged to have been a fraud upon the company. In order to prevent, if possible, the abovementioned fraudulent acts from being enquired into, Rahimbhai Alladinbhai had purchased a large number of shares, either in his own name or in the names of his nominees, and had thereby secured a large majority of the votes of the shareholders. The plaintiff had protested at a meeting of the shareholders against these fraudent acts and against the accounts being passed; but the protest had been disregarded owing to the influence of the defendant Rahimbhai. The directors of the company are all friends, creditors, or nominees of Rahimbhai. The plaintiff had been unable to obtain inspection of the company's books, but he believed that the loss sustained by the company by reason of the improper loans obtained by the directors was about Rs. 12,425.

The plaintiff prays that the directors be decreed to pay to the company the sum of Rs. 12,425; that an account may be taken by the court of the loss or damages sustained by the company; that the purchase of the machinery from the defendant Rahimbhai and from Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy may be declared to be fraudulent and void; and that the defendants be decreed to pay to the company Rs. 19,549, the purchase money paid for the machinery.

SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

THE GOTI ADRIAN DISPUTE.

MR. BRANSON, with Mr. Manecksha w Taleyarkhan, appeared for the petitioners, Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Nanavati and Adarjee Merwanjee Joshi, who appealed from the decision of Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, First Class Magistrate of Surat, before whom one Nusserwanjee Framjee was prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and acquitted.

The facts of the case appear to be briefly these. A public temple of the Parsees at Surat, called the Goti Adrian, is endowed with about six shops. The deed of endowment is in possession of Mr. R. K. Mody, and from time to time certain Parsees gave their services gratuitously as managers in collecting rents and applying them to purposes connected with the temple, the accused being such manager for some years past. The petitioners repeatedly called on him for accounts, which up to Samwat 1930 he had been in the habit of giving his co-manager, Munchejee Jadabhoy, for publication, but which, it is alleged, he had ceased giving since that year. The accused then gave out that in consequence of an excess of expenditure over income, the temple was in debt to him. This led to an enquiry at settlement of the accounts, but nothing satisfactory came of it. The petitioners continued to press Nusserwanjee for accounts, but having failed in their attempts, they went to Mr. Kaikhosbro Eduljee Modi, the nephew of Mr. R. K. Mody, and holder of the deed of endowment, and asked him to interfere in the matter. Upon the remonstrances of Kaikhosbro and other persons, Nusserwanjee published the accounts for the years 1934 and 1935, of the temple, and also of the Baj Afringan fund of the temple. After this, inquiries were made, which, according to the petitioners, revealed the fact that the accused had failed to give credit for certain sums received by him. Kaikhosbro, by virtue of a provision in the original deed of endowment, determined to appoint some other persons to manage the shops, and, as a first step towards that object, got the lessee of the shops to attorn to the original trustee. The accounts were then inquired into, and the result was that a criminal prosecution was instituted against Nusserwanjee, who was charged with criminal breach of trust respecting them, before Mr. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, First Class Magistrate of Surat. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case. Sorabjee Rustomjee and Adarjee Merwanjee Joshi, then filed a petition in the High Court praying their Lordships to set aside the magistrate

revenue must be found, and Indian opium is one of the articles fixed on as convenient to tax, more especially if it can be done in the Treaty Ports.

When a new tax is instituted, the right of collecting it is farmed to whoever will give the highest price. The farmers, who go into the business purely on speculation, come along armed with a proclamation from the Viceroy, and proceed straightway to make as much money as they can. They have no regard for the Treaty, or for the morality or immorality of the trade, or for anything else but their own pockets—and it is scarcely necessary to point out what must be the result under such a system. matters will in fact soon become worse than they were before the treaty of Tientsin was signed.

We contend that the meaning of the treaty of Tientsin is very clear, viz. *that all goods of foreign origin opium included*, from a foreign port by a foreign vessel, shall be imported into and sold in the treaty ports of China, on payment of tariff duty *only*. And it is only when such goods *leave* the port for the interior, that they become subject to other regulations. The transit regulations are intended to provide for the introduction of piece-goods, cotton, yarn, &c., &c., into the interior (though) the transit pass for such goods in the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is at present practically useless, in consequence of the officials persisting in imposing differential duties on certificated goods, and doing their utmost to throttle any attempt to convey the same to or from the interior. This affects Indian trade very materially, because if foreign goods could be conveyed into the interior on payment of half the import tariff duty as provided for by the Tientsin Treaty, the consumption of Indian cotton yarns, &c., would increase enormously. As concerns opium, foreigners have by Treaty given up all control of the article as soon as it leaves the port but not before, and this fact, combined with the circumstance that it was necessary to make a special clause in the Chefoo convention when it was contemplated that the purchaser of opium should pay *Lekin*, shows that under the Treaty of Tientsin he (the purchaser) is not obliged to pay *Lekin* or any other tax beyond the import tariff duty in the Treaty Port.

In conclusion, we are glad to say that we have met with warm support from Mr. Consul Ford of Pakhoi and Mr. Consul Johnson of Hoihow, and we hope that Her Majesty's Minister at Peking may decide the question at issue in a manner favourable to foreign trade.

The reluctance with which Chinese officials in this direction carry out any of their Treaty obligations, and their evident desire to utterly ignore the Treaty on all possible occasions, in which it is but too much to be feared that they are supported, either directly or indirectly by the central Government at Peking, tends to show that any concession made to them at present would be most disastrous not only to trade in Indian opium, but to the advancement of business generally at the Treaty Ports. In representing this matter to your influential body, we shall be glad, (should our views meet with your approval), if you will support us. If necessary we shall have pleasure in furnishing you with further particulars.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

HERTON AND CO.

MADRAS.

SUICIDE WHILE IN A TEMPORARY STATE OF INSANITY.—An East Indian, named William Walter Hereford, aged thirty-seven years, put an end to his life, last Saturday, by taking an overdose of laudanum. It would appear that the deceased, who lived in Anderson's Street, Black Town, was out of situation for some years, and being tired of life, on the night of Friday last, took the laudanum. He was taken to the General Hospital, and died there on Saturday night. Mr. Eardley Norton held an inquest on Sunday morning, and, after hearing the evidence, the jury, in their verdict, found that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself while in a state of temporary insanity.—*Madras Times.*

SUPPLY OF CINCHONA PLANTS.—The supply of Cinchona plants this season has not been equal to the demand. Planters enquired in all directions with only partially satisfactory results. In Ceylon stumps are in favour, and more than one correspondent of the *Observer* recommends them as preferable to plants, which sometimes die down in patches wholesale in the most unaccountable way. The roots should be trimmed with a sharp knife, and the stumps cut off about 8 inches above the roots before planting. A planter in Wynaad has assured us that a device of his to supply a deficiency of plants has answered admirably. The plan was as follows. He trimmed off the latteral shoots on the young planting of the previous year, and removing all but the two tenderest leaves at the tip, put in the cuttings into the pits in some cases two to each and others three. The cuttings were put down before the monsoon, and the following year, he found that most of them had struck root and were in excellent condition. In some cases both and in some all three cuttings had rooted. We commend the plan to those who have failed to secure a supply of plants.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A CHEETAH.—A party of police at Avanashy, in the Coimbatore District, had an encounter with a cheetah, which ended fatally. On the 23rd ultimo the party, consisting of four constables, the leadear being one Balaprasaud, a Sing who for some time served at Ootacamund, started in search of a cheetah that was known to be lurking about the locality. For some hours the search proved fruitless, and the men were about to return, when suddenly the cheetah sprang out of a thicket, near which the men were standing, and was received by Balaprasaud at the point of the bayonet; the weapon pierced the animal through and through, but it immediately seized his right leg and stripped it to the bone. A stander-by then struck the cheetah with a dagger which he had in his hand. The animal thereupon left Balaprasaud, and made at another constable, seizing him by the left arm, after which going from one to the other, it inflicted severe injuries on several of the by-standers. At last a shot was fired which killed the cheetah. Both Balaprasaud and the other constable have since died of their wounds.—*South of India Observer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT LAHORE.—The following are the cholera returns for 24 hours ending 10 a.m., September 3rd :—

	Seizures.	Deaths.
Lahore City	17	15
Anarkully	8	5
Mian Mir	4	0
Lahore District	17	12
Total	46	32
As against yesterday	41	29
Increase	2	3

Anarkulli includes one seizure and one death in the jail camp.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DEATH OF DR. MURPHY OF LAHORE.—The following is an extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General A. H. Cobbe, Commanding, Meean Meer, September 1 :—"The Brigadier-General Commanding announces with deep and sincere regret the death, this day, of Surgeon-Major R. Murphy, Army Medical Department, at the Fort, Lahore, of bowel obstruction. The services performed by the late Dr. Murphy during the epidemic of cholera, which has prevailed since the commencement of June, have been very arduous, and Brigadier-General Cobbe cannot express in to high terms of praise the manner in which he carried them out, especially during the trying time at Lahore. By Surgeon-Major Murphy's death, the Army Medical Department has lost an officer of untiring zeal, good judgment, and self-reliance, while the Lahore Division has lost a valuable medical officer."

THE REVISED PENSION RULES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY AND STAFF CORPS.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in council is pleased to direct the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following revised scales of pensions for officers of the Indian Staff Corps and the Indian Forces, to take effect from the 1st July, 1881.

2. For the purposes of these pension rules, which will be known as those of 1881, officers will be divided into four classes, *viz.*,—

I.—Officers who entered the Staff Corps prior to or on the 12th September, 1866.

II.—Officers of the late Indian Cavalry and Infantry who have not joined the Staff Corps, commonly known as officers of the Local Service.

III.—Officers on the General List, who entered the service under "new conditions of appointment," and who have not subsequently joined the Staff Corps.

IV.—Officers who have entered the Staff Corps since the 12th September, 1866

3. The pensions for classes I and II will be—

	Pension. £
After 20 years' service	288
" 24 " "	420
" 28 " "	571
" 32 " "	783

The existing regulation which gives to these ... certain rates of pension after 35 years' and ... service will thus become inoperative.

... conditions of retirement offered in G.G.O. ... ary, 1881, will not be renewed.

... for officers in classes III and IV

	Pension £
...	220
...	365
...	500
...	700
...	730

... ue to ... er

Council is pleased to notify that the following will be the scale of pensions for the officers of the Indian Veterinary Department :—

	£
After 25 years' service, including 3 years' furlough or leave of absence	350
After 3 years' service, including 4 years' furlough or leave of absence	450

2. The commutation of a portion of the pension not exceeding one-third, as sanctioned for combatant officers will be allowed under the same conditions to officers of the Veterinary Department, such commutation being allowed to take place at any time and not merely on retirement.

3. In every case the capitalized sum will be payable in rupees in India, the sterling sum being converted at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the payment is made.

4. The new scale of pensions will have effect from the 1st July, 1881.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India is published :—

The Governor-General in Council desire that the following instructions should be issued for the guidance of Local Governments with respect to the conduct of experiments and the introduction of improvements in estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

2. The Famine Commission in the passage of their Report mentioned in the preamble have given expression to the views which they have formed on this subject in the following terms :—

"The estates of minors and other legally incompetent persons, which are under the management of the Court of Wards, have been spoken of as affording a good field for the introduction of agricultural improvements into the country. The principal which should govern the conduct of Government in respect to these estates should be, in our opinion, that the managers it appoints should not make use of their position to carry on any experimental farming, but should act as an enlightened but prudent landowner would act in respect to his own property, *by utilising the results of science, and adopting any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement*, either by works for adding to the permanent value of the estate, or by the adoption of improved methods of farming. When, therefore, any improvement in the method of cultivating or preparing any staple crop, or of rearing cattle, or in the construction of impiements, *has been proved to be successful*, it might without objection be introduced to the people and popularised by means of its adoption on such estates, but it would be obviously be unjustifiable to make their owners responsible for the cost and risk of carrying out experiments which the Government would not undertake itself."

3. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in despatch No. 65, dated the 14th July last, has confirmed the caution implied in the words noted by italics in the above extract, by desiring that wards' estates "should not be made fields for experiments, or their surplus income applied to any purposes of which the results are uncertain."

4. The Governor-General in Council now desires to record his entire concurrence in the principles to which expression is given in the extract quoted from the Report of the Famine Commission, subject to the limitation which the despatch of the Secretary of State very properly imposes. It will be recognised that the practical application of these principles will differ according to the conditions and circumstances of every estate which is brought under the administration of the Court of Wards in different provinces ; and accepting, as a rule that no experiments will be attempted the success of which may not reasonably be expected and that no schemes involving large expenditure will be undertaken the results of which are uncertain, the Government of India would leave it to each Local Government to consider in what way effect can most advisedly be given to the suggestions brought forward by the Commission.

5. At the same time the Governor-General in Council would take this opportunity of impressing upon Local Governments that the views with di favour the policy of hoarding up in Government securities, or other close investments, profits which are made on Court of Wards' estates under the careful management of Government officials, in any case where, subject to the conditions referred to, they can be more usefully applied to the improvement and development of the agricultural resources of the estate.

NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only Preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co. ; KEMP & Co. ; ROGERS & Co. ; BOLTON & Co., Bombay ; and all respectable Firms in India.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic ; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them, for it destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine of Kew" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for dyspepsia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, these affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d. ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER —No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

NOW READY.

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REPORT

INGS

RRIE

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of damaged cargo ex S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Town Custom House.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds' Agents and Agents for Captain Lee, of the s. s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th inst, at 11 o'clock forenoon, sell by public auction, on account of the concerned, at the Town Custom House, a number of packages consisting of boots, tobacco, peas, sugar, knives, jules, mum champagne, carriage shafts, drums of oil, wire netting, &c., &c., &c., in small lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th September, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cowpatte, near the Police station, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, table requisites, &c., &c., the property of J. Brown, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cream, pickle and vegetables, curry dishes, bread basket, sardine and biscuit boxes, coffee urn, saiver, table spoons and forks, table and pianocanisticks, Mappin's cutlery, and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining and pier writing, side, sofa, dressing and washband tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy reclining, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard teapoys, fancy and hatstands, iron and teakwood bedsteads, chests of drawers, wardrobes, clothes and gent's presses, cheval and dressing glasses, glass door, cupboard, a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium by S. D. Smith, Boston, Brussels carpet, a large nimsan box playing 12 airs, ironsafe, sewing machine, kerosine-oil, hanging and table lamps, 3 light-hanging argand lamps, cooking stove, garden tubs, ornaments, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS, LANDED EX S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instruction from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents, and Agents for Captain Lee of the s. s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Prince's Dock, on the east quay, on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. on account of the concerned, a portion of the general cargo, of which full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within two days from the day of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandora Hill close to the Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, &c., the property of Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September, 1881.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.

Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS
FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
" " 3-8 " pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. WISDOM AND WARTER,
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA,

HAVING appointed us their BOMBAY AGENTS, we have the pleasure to offer for Sale their excellent SHERRY WINES, at the following cheap rates :—

Extra Dry, very clean and elegant, in Quarter Casks of about 27 imperial gallons ..... Rs. 150
Manzanilla do. ..... " 170
Fino Palmo do. ..... " 240

For sample bottle and other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow Street, Fort.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address ; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 4 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS—Pauillac ..... in quarts. Rs. 10 0 per doz.
" Pauillac Medoc.. " " 10 0 "
BRANDY—Prince Napoleon. " " 17 0 "

FROM MESSRS. BRANDENBURG, FRERES, BORDEAUX.

CLARETS—Medoc ..... in quarts. Rs. 9 12 per doz.
" Pauillac..... " " 10 0 "
" Poutet Canet..... " " 11 4 "
" Chateau Lecville. " " 14 4 "
BRANDY—Giraffe ..... " " 17 0 "
" Vieux Cognac ... " " 21 4 "

FROM ANTON DREHER KL. SCHWECHAT NR. VIENNA.

BEER in cases of 4 dozen quarts..... Rs. 6 8 per doz.
" " 6 " pints..... " 4 0 "

TERMS—CASH.

BELL, BRANDENBURG, & Co.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,100 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board, to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun : Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT,
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission,
No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIÉTÉ GENERALE.)

CAPITAL Frs. 8,500,000.

PATENTEES OF THE JABLOCHKOFF SYSTEM.

AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

EVERY SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING SUPPLIED.

Advice and information given upon all the different systems in use.

Estimates supplied for permanent and temporary Lighting.

This Company has supplied Electric Lights in India to—
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
... GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
... GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.
... MUNICIPALITIES, RAJAHS.
... MEROUS COTTON AND RICE MILLS.
... RESSES, &c., &c., &c.

... KS OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES ALWAYS ON HAND.

... mechanic-electricians sent to erect works and to instruct purchasers.

AGENCIES :
... SELS & Co. ..... BOMBAY.
... T & Co. ..... MADRAS.
... S, ARBUTHNOT & Co.... CALCUTTA.
... S, ARBUTHNOT & Co.... RANGOON.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, 1881, at 5-30 p.m.

J. WESTALL, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 29th August, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to noon of the 17th October, 1881, for the SUPPLY and LAYING complete (exclusive of excavation of trenches) of about two thousand (2,000) tons of cast-iron PIPES, varying in diameter from 16 inches to 2 inches, also sluice and reflux valves, self-closing strut wells, hydrants, air-valves, and scouring sluices, for the Jubbulpur Waterworks. Plans, specifications and all necessary information can be obtained on application at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Jubbulpur Division, Jubbulpur, C.P. Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpur, superscribed "Tenders for supply of cast-iron pipes, &c., Jubbulpur W. W. scheme." They will be opened by him on the 17th October, 1881, and will be submitted to the Chief Engineer, C.P., for final acceptance. Each tender to be accompanied by Rs. 1,000 in currency notes as earnest money, to be returned to unsuccessful applicants. In the case of the Tender which is accepted, the earnest money will not be returned till after the signature of the contract bond.

J. H. GLASS, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Jubbulpur Division.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September, 1881, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1881.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To confirm the election of Mr. Edward Comber, who rejoined the Board on his return from England.

4th. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th September, 1881, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors.

ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 25th August 1881.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned members of a SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the general body of the native Piece-goods merchants of Bombay, hereby intimate that we have arranged, through Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., London, to ship all the goods which we have purchased or may purchase by a Line, the first steamer of which will leave Liverpool on or about the 10th inst., subsequent steamers calling at Glasgow, and we trust that the various Mercantile Firms through whom we are in the habit of purchasing goods will aid us in carrying out the arrangement made.

Thakersey Mooljee.	Mooljee Munjee.
Visram Mowjee.	Jumnadass Jurry.
Khimjee Odhowjee.	Damodar Vaij.e.
Munmohan Ramjee.	Virjee Jairam.
Morarjee Goculdass.	Gordhundas Rugnathjee.
Curmodass Huloo.	Narrunjee Purmanund.
Premjee Tooiseedass.	Munjee Valljee.
Ramjee Lukhmidass.	Goculdass Shivjee.
Lukhmidass Maneckjee.	Ludha Cullianjee.
Valljee Samjee.	Caladass Dhurumsey.
Bhimjee Rowjee.	Canjee Curson.
Purshotum Shivjee.	Ramdass Bhanjee.
Ghella Dayal.	Megjee Govind.
Veerjee Rowjee.	Pursnotum Lukmidas.
Damoder Cullianjee.	Raghovjee Anundjee.
Meghjee Hemraz.	Bhanjee Gopaljee.
Dhunjee Dhurumsey.	Jugseevun Hemraz.
Purshotum Narronjee.	Mooljee Raghowjee.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendant, Gun Powder Factory, at Kirkee, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th October, 1881, for the SUPPLY of undermentioned Stores to the Gun Powder Factory, viz.,—

COAL, Steam, English, tons 550.

II. Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract-deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of eight annas, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

III. Tenders will only be received on those printed forms, two of which are procurable on application at this office, for two annas per each copy.

IV. These Lists or Schedules should be in duplicate in English, and should specify in word as well as in figures, the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorized patterns of each article they tender for.

V. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (600) six hundred as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract-deed, or rejection of the tenders.

VI. Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12-30 p. m. on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1881.

J. L. FIXOTT, Lieut., R. A.,
For Superintendent, Gun Powder Factory.
Kirkee, 5th September, 1881.

NOTICE.

MAJOR ROBERT GRAHAM MAYNE, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said ROBERT GRAHAM MAYNE, Captain and Brevet Major, Commandant, 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, and Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General at Baroda, deceased, who died at Baroda, in the Baroda Residency, on the 31st day of May 1881, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with his last Will and Testament annexed) were granted, on the 23rd day of August, 1881, applicable to the whole of British India, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esquire, Sole Partner in the firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. of Bombay, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. in Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to HELEN META MAYNE, widow, the relict, and sole executrix named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN TYLDEN CHISHOLM, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said DUNCAN TYLDEN CHISHOLM, late of Canterbury, in the County of Kent, Captain in Her Majesty's 30th Regiment, deceased, who died at Kandahar in the Presidency of Bengal, on the 30th day of July, 1879, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were granted on the 26th day of August, 1881, applicable to the Presidency of Bombay, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, Esquires, two of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors of the said High Court, limited, until MARY CHISHOLM, widow, the relict, the universal legatee named in the said Will, should obtain Letters of Administration with the Will annexed granted to her, are required within one month from the date hereof to send to the undersigned at their Office at No. 3, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the said deceased to the said Mary Chisholm, having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hand are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 1st day of Sept. 1881.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE BHOWNUGGER MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above mentioned Company will be held on the 15th day of September, 1881, at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, to consider and pass the following resolutions and transact the following business :—

1. That the Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

2. To appoint a liquidator or liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

3. That the liquidator or liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell, convey, assign, and make over unto a certain Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of "The Indian Companies Act 1866" with limited liability, and to be called "The Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited)" having a capital of Rs. 9,00,000 divided into 9,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, whereof 2,695 shares shall be and shall be called "Preferential Shares", and the remaining shares be and shall be called "Ordinary Shares," and which shall contain a provision in its memorandum and Articles of Association, that the holders for the time being of the said "Preferential Shares," shall be entitled to receive in each year out of the net profits of the said Company interest or a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum upon the respective amounts of their shares before the holders of the said ordinary shares shall be entitled to receive anything, and a further provision or further provisions enabling the said Company at any time after the 31st day of December, 1885, and after the expiration of three months' notice in writing of their intention in that respect to convert any preferential share into an ordinary share by cancelling such preferential share and issuing an ordinary share for the sum of Rs. 100 in lieu thereof, and a further provision that the holder for the time being of every such preferential share shall, on or after the 31st day of December, 1885, and upon the expiration of such notice as aforesaid, be bound to deliver up the certificate of such share, in order that the same may be cancelled upon payment at the office of the Company for the time being to him of the sum of Rs. 100 in respect of such share, together with all dividends and interest due thereon, and together also with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 31st day of December last, preceding the expiry of such notice as aforesaid until payment. All the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and good will of the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited), subject to the provisions contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1879, and expressed to be made between the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, (Limited), a Joint Stock Company registered under Act X of 1866, and having its registered office in Bombay of the one part, and Vithuldass Somuldass, Vaishnuker Gowreeshunker, Verishunker Luxmishunker, and Bhugwandass Bhowanibhoy, all of Bhownugger in Kathiawar, Hindoos of the other part, and to receive as the consideration for such sale the said 2,695 "Preferential Shares" and 4800 "Ordinary Shares" in such new company of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up for distribution amongst the shareholders in the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited), in such manner that the holder of each 9 per cent. preferential share of Rs. 500 in the said Bhownugger Mills and Press Company (Limited), shall receive five fully paid up preferential shares of Rs. 100 each in the said Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited), and